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U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

AU1607[illegible] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 80 p 7

[Genrich Borovik article: "Deathly Gas From U.S. Laboratories: Americans Using Chemical Weapons Against Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of April, prominent newspapers in the world carried a report that, according to various disclosures, gangs of mercenaries coming from beyond the borders into Afghanistan are armed with U.S.-produced chemical grenades.

On 5 April VOA announced that a representative of the U.S. State Department had officially denied the accusation that the United States is arming the gangs with chemical weapons.

Today we can describe in greater detail an episode which became the basis of the reports on chemical grenades.

On 25 March an Afghan military patrol was proceeding along a dusty path on a hilly, mountainous plateau 60 kilometers to the west of Herat City. Unexpectedly, an old worn-out bus appeared from behind an elevation and came toward them. Had the bus continued on its way, the patrol would not have become suspicious, but the bus stopped suddenly. The people who jumped out of it fired automatic weapons at the Afghan soldiers and a battle broke out, in which the soldiers almost completely liquidated the entire gang of mercenaries from the bus that had come from beyond the border. The dead included two Chinese and several other foreigners.

On inspecting the bus, the Afghan patrol found, apart from ordinary weapons, unusual grenades in cartons. The patrol commander sent them to Kabul for expert analysis.

The expert drew the following conclusion: The grenades, with which the terrorists coming to Afghanistan from abroad were armed, contained chemicals. They were produced in 1978 in Salisburg, [as published] Pennsylvania. The grenades were filled with gas which, in a certain concentration, causes death. After the Kabul press conference announcing the results of the analysis, there is no longer any doubt that the United States wanted to perpetrate the same crime on Afghan territory that it had already perpetrated in Vietnam, where it had used the barbarian weapon banned by international conventions and agreements. U.S. imperialism has again had its hand slapped. It is easy to guess that officially Washington will again deny U.S. involvement in this barbarian crime in Afghanistan, in the same way that it previously denied its crimes in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Cuba, and so forth.

The declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, announced at the press conference, states that the government is willing to undertake, together with competent representatives of the world public, an expert analysis of the chemical grenades produced in the United States, and to investigate their use by the mercenary gangs coming into Afghanistan from beyond its borders.

Elevation point 1085, which lies 60 kms from Herat and where the mercenary gang had been liquidated, is not the only place in Afghanistan where it has been possible to slap the U.S. imperialists' hand. Instances are known of terrorists who had used chemical, U.S.-produced grenades also in other areas of Afghanistan. We will inform our readers of those instances in detail in the future.

AFGHAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HEALTH CARE

LD161318 Prague CTK in English 1127 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent)--The anachronism of the centuries of Afghanistan's feudal backwardness are perhaps nowhere as apparent as in health care.

In the remote areas of the country there is one doctor to up to 25,000 people and some of the existing 155 health centres do not even have their own premises and work in hired private houses. Hospitals and specialized medical teams are only in the administrative centres of the 28 provinces of Afghanistan. The Afghan revolutionary government strives for a fundamental change in this sphere in the shortest possible period of time.

Afghan Minister of Health Mohammad Ebrahim ['Azim] told the CETEKA correspondent here Wednesday that in the first stage the government wants modernize the existing district health centres and build new ones. Under a five-year plan, the number of district health centres is to double. The network of first aid stations is to be expanded in larger villages where doctors do not have regular consulting hours, but they are equipped with essential medicaments and have trained personnel.

The Afghan Government expects much from the graduates from the two medical faculties in Kabul and Jalalabad--250-300 young doctors graduate there every year and the majority of them should go to the newly built district health centres. In the near future, more than 80 per cent of the population should receive adequate health care, and in the remotest areas basic health courses are to be organized, the Afghan minister of health told the CETEKA correspondent.

He also said that his ministry now counts with a much closer cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. A Czechoslovak-Afghan health agreement for a five-year period will soon be prepared for signing, he added.

RUDE PRAVO ANALYZES SPORT AS POLITICAL ISSUE

AU161305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 80 p 8

[Article by Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education CUPE: "Physical Education Is Part of the Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session again stressed the significance of physical education, sports and tourism in shaping the working people's and youth's way of life, in their patriotic and international upbringing and in representing the CSSR. Through its aims, the contents of its activities, as well as the means of its development, physical education is deeply linked with our political system. It is fulfilling significant political tasks inside our republic, as well as abroad. Recently the sociopolitical functions of sports have become the object of bartering in connection with the gross attacks launched by the U.S. Government, with President Carter at the head, against the Olympic games in Moscow.

We look at things realistically. Sport always was, and is, a political matter, just as other spheres of social superstructure are. The Olympic movement, too, is political. It is the reflection of a class-divided world, but it plays a humane and progressive role by leading young people--regardless of nationality, race, religion and political convictions--to acquire mutual knowledge, to engage in peaceful competition and to establish friendships.

In fighting for Moscow 1980 we are fighting for the very future and substance of the Olympic games, for the noble Olympic ideal which corresponds to the needs of the present world. We reject the abuse of the Olympic games for politicking in the interests of narrow personal and reactionary aims. It is no coincidence that, together with us, the just cause is also supported by many international sports organizations and federations, by the athletes themselves, and by public opinion throughout the world. We are convinced that the Olympic movement will emerge from this difficult trial stronger and more steeled, and that Moscow 1980 will become a festival of Olympism, of peace and the nations' friendship.

Physical education and sports are fulfilling significant domestic-political functions in educating our members for a creative life under socialism. The CUPE's efforts for forging closer links with the society's life and needs were realistically expressed in the conclusions of the fifth congress.

The highly ideological content and form of sports activities have a double mission under our conditions. First, we want to educate our members to become conscious patriots and builders of socialism. Apart from that we want to make use of ideological motivation for enhancing the standards of all forms of physical education. Experience teaches us that it is impossible to master the increasingly higher demands of sports training and to achieve maximum performance without understanding the main development trends of the present world, without pride in the socialist fatherland and a positive attitude to the workers class and the results of its work. That is why we consider performance motivation an important criterion of the efficiency of upbringing.

This aspect is also reflected in the understanding of the CUPE's participation in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of our nations' national liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. We want the thousands of actions that will be staged to influence the people's topical political stances, so that their grasp of the historical connection between the Soviet Union's war victory over fascism and the present peace efforts of socialist countries become the source of socialist internationalism.

The purpose is to inspire the CUPE's members to concretely support our party's policy and to actively participate in building socialism under the present complicated conditions. The CUPE's ranks gather together more than 1 million members from various sectors of material production. This is surely a great force and it is the CUPE's duty to direct it more efficiently toward the decisive tasks of socialist construction, and thus to help create resources also for the development of physical education, sports and tourism.

The prerequisite for this is to overcome more resolutely the many shortcomings in work to make better use of our reserves and to eliminate unjustified differences in the standards of work achieved by physical education clubs and by executive physical education bodies. The tendency to apply ourselves too extensively persists--for instance it is very difficult to encourage the priority development of Olympic sports disciplines and to encourage giving priority to youth over adults, particularly in competitive sports.

The quality of the physical education process in both its components, upbringing and training, has so far not achieved the desirable standard. This has a negative impact on high-level sports in particular. The cause lies first of all in the great differences in the standards of training cadres. The schools of physical education so far have not been preparing enough trainers to meet the current world standards. Some of them are satisfied in practice with the knowledge they have already acquired and they underestimate the need to improve their professional and political education. The effective development of physical education is being disrupted by the continuing strong local interests, which in many places are placed above all-social needs.

In Moscow in particular we will place great emphasis on the social aspect of our representation, on the consolidation of friendship with the Soviet athletes in the year of the 35th anniversary of our liberation.

In a few weeks the Czechoslovak Spartakiada will culminate both in the districts and in Prague. This provides the entire physical education movement with an opportunity for professing allegiance to the progressive traditions of our nations and for expressing full support for the CPCZ's policy. The Czechoslovak Spartakiada is also a powerful and inspiring factor for the further advance of physical education, sports and tourism.

We want the Czechoslovak Spartakiada, as well as our participation in the Olympic games, to prove the abilities of Czechoslovak physical education and to contribute to the patriotic and international upbringing, particularly of youth. We are aware that physical education is part of the ideological fight on a world-wide scale. In this sense we must be prepared in every way for implementing, under the conditions of the CUPE, the conclusions provided by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO, TV SESSION HELD IN PRAGUE

Session Begins

AU151846 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Prague--The 55th session of the International Radio and Television Organization's [OIRT] Administrative Council is being held for 3 days in the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague. The session was opened by Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, in the presence of Otto Cmolik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR Minister of Communications.

The representatives of radio and television organizations from the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Finland, Algeria and the CSSR are meeting to discuss the report on the organization's activities in the past period and the possibilities for further development of the international cooperation program of member countries, particularly in connection with the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the coming congresses of fraternal communist and workers parties.

The OIRT Administrative Council devotes particular attention to the preparation of relays for the summer Olympic games in Moscow.

Vote Against Boycott; Conclusion

AU151859 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Report in the column "Brief Information": "OIRT Against Boycott"]

[Text] The 55th session of the International Radio and Television Organization's [OIRT] Administrative Council ended yesterday in Prague. The delegates from 13 member states discussed and approved several specific measures aimed at further developing international radio and television cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Among other things, they also approved an appeal addressed to all international radio and television unions to actively fight the attempts of imperialist circles to boycott the Moscow summer Olympic games and to strive with the utmost energy to successfully ensure the radio and television relays from this supreme international sports event. The 55th Administrative Council then elected Dr M. Balasova new OIRT secretary general.

Yesterday the participants in the 55th session of the OIRT Administrative Council were received by M. Lucan, CSSR deputy premier. The reception was attended by O. Cmolik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and by other officials. J. Risko, central director of Czechoslovak radio and J. Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak television, were also present.

OPEC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON OIL PRICES, CONSERVATION

AU161727 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Undated interview in Vienna by Hamid Zahiri, OPEC director for public relations, to Bratislava PRAVDA's Bedrich Zagar: "Crude Oil, Conservation and Prices"; words capitalized published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] For more than 15 years the modern building protected by Austrian security organs in the Obere Donaustrasse in Vienna's second district has been the headquarters of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Here, in the OPEC Secretariat in Vienna is the office of Hamid Zahiri, director for public relations, whom I asked for an interview. H. Zahiri is a member of OPEC's executive organ, takes part in the sessions of the Administrative Council and intimately knows the OPEC's problems.

[Question] How does OPEC assess questions pertaining to crude oil conservation and to the protection of crude oil reserves?

[Answer] Even though crude oil is the main source of income for our member countries, OPEC has adopted measures to conserve and to protect crude oil reserves and other types of energy. In its 1975 declaration OPEC guaranteed deliveries of crude oil, this very important raw material, according to its possibilities but it warned at the same time that it would be necessary to seek additional energy resources and to develop them for use. Crude oil was and still is underpriced. This is, in our view, also the reason why countries, their governments, various institutions and oil companies do not invest enough means in alternative sources of energy. We have been pointing to this problem for a long time but nothing substantial has happened so far. We in OPEC are worried by this situation and should crude oil consumption continue at the same rate as up to now we will face serious problems.

[Question] The pressure on crude oil extraction is getting ever stronger. How do you intend to solve this problem?

[Answer] There are two ways of conserving and protecting crude oil reserves. The first is being decided by the consumer countries and the second concerns the crude oil exporting countries, which must seriously consider--in view of the future and of the planning of reserves--what quantity of crude oil they should extract. We in OPEC are alarmed by the PRESSURE exerted by the supranational MONOPOLIES, which are interested in extracting as much crude oil as possible. They are, of course, interested in the greatest possible and steadily increasing profits. That is why some OPEC member countries are striving to reduce crude oil extraction. If extraction continues at the present rate we would really face considerable trouble.

[Question] The advanced capitalist countries, especially the United States, are accusing OPEC of deepening the economic crisis and promoting inflation. What is your view?

[Answer] The industrially advanced countries in the capitalist world are forgetting one thing: For years the price of crude oil had been held artifically on a very low level, because it was controlled by the monopolies. The capitalist countries needed the cheapest possible source of energy, especially after World War II when they began to build their industry. The Marshall Plan, for instance, about which the Americans were bragging so much, was subsidized by the enormous profits from the underpriced crude oil. The price of crude oil had been frozen for 25 years, which is without parallel among all other types of merchandise. In 1973 the OPEC member-countries seized control and established a healthier mechanism of determining the crude oil price. Naturally, the large oil companies did not like that and the Western press unleashed slanderous propaganda against the OPEC countries. It is also necessary to remember that the oil companies speculate with the price and adjust it to their profit interests. It is, after all, no secret that on the spot market, crude oil is being sold at $40 a barrel even though the oil companies buy it at only a little more than half that price. As far as the inflation in the advanced capitalist countries is concerned, I believe that their accusations are unfair. Crude oil is only a pretext designed to serve as an explanation for the economic crisis and inflation in the West. The most persuasive argument disproving that accusation is the fact that, to give one example, the FRG and Japan are almost exclusively dependent on crude oil imports but their inflation rate is much lower than in the United States, which covers a certain part of its crude oil consumption from its own production. That was even admitted by the Washington POST; only the U.S. representatives claim something else. The OPEC countries would, perhaps, be more justified in complaining about the steady price increases of machinery, technological equipment and other technology they have to purchase in the West. Energy constitutes, for instance, only 1 percent of the costs needed for the production of a passenger car yet in the last 20 years the price of passenger cars has almost doubled, so that it is not crude oil--or, if you will, not primarily crude oil--which causes the difficulties of which the advanced capitalist countries complain.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO SRI LANKA

Received by Premadasa

LD141952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] After the completion of the first part of the Czechoslovak-Sri Lankan talks, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received in Colombo today by Sri Lankan Prime Minister R. Premadasa. In the course of the reception the standards of the relationships between the two countries, the possibilities of their further deepening and development and the main aspects of the international situation were assessed.

Minister Chnoupek acquainted the Sri Lankan prime minister with the Czechoslovak stance, above all on the long-term prospects of the process of detente, on the current centers of dispute and the possibilities of solving them, with emphasis on the situation in the Near East and the South and Southeast Asia. He also informed him about the various disarmament initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries and stressed the Czechoslovak support for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist orientation of the movement of the nonaligned countries.

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed gave a dinner in Colombo in honor of Minister Chnoupek. Present at the dinner were government officials and other leading representatives of public and political life.

The two ministers stressed in toasts that the successful development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is a significant contribution to the strengthening of world peace and security and to the broadening of cooperation on an international scale.

Received by Hameed

LD150946 Prague CTK in English 0925 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Colombo (CETEKA correspor ent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held here on Tuesday the final round of talks with Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed.

The two ministers exchanged information on their country's stands on international topics and the development of the international economic relations. They stressed that their countries unequivocally support international detente and all measures aimed at strengthening peace, security, mutual understanding and cooperation in the world. These measures include especially the halting of the arms race, effective disarmament steps and [words indistinct] detente, they said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed Shamum Hameed of the disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states. He stressed that Czechoslovakia actively supports the idea that detente should be implemented also outside Europe, i.e. also in Asia.

The Czechoslovak minister expressed support for the anticolonialist and anti-imperialist orientation of the nonaligned movement, whose prestige has been increasing, and pointed out Sri Lanka's position in this movement.

A joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the talks.

Later in the day, the Czechoslovak foreign minister left Sri Lanka for an official visit to Kuwait.

LENART DISCUSSES, ASSESSES RECENT TRIP TO PORTUGAL

AU161316 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 80 p 7

[Interview given by J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, to RUDE PRAVO editor Z. Porybny and Bratislava PRAVDA editor A. Bako: "Communists--The Avant Garde of the Portuguese People"; date and place not given]

[Text] Last week a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Comrade J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal [PCP]. After the return of the delegation the editorial offices of RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA asked the delegation head for an interview. Answering the questions of editors Z. Porybny and A. Bako Comrade Lenart said, among other things:

Our visit took place at the invitation of the PCP leadership and its mission was to deepen the fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and internationalist bonds between the two parties and the working people of the two countries. [paragraph continues]

We considered it an honor that we were able to personally convey to the Portuguese comrades the most sincere greetings of the Czechoslovak communists and all working people, to express our respect for their heroic and dedicated struggle against fascism and for their courage and bravery which have great merit in the victory of the April revolution and our admiration for and recognition of the prudence and revolutionary enthusiasm with which they are waging the working people's struggle for a better life in their country.

The visit made it possible for us to mutually deepen the degree of information and knowledge about the situation in the two countries and the activities of our parties. We also discussed the international situation and questions pertaining to the international communist and workers movement.

[Question] You had talks with PCP representatives, met with party members and other working people. What were your impressions of those meetings?

[Answer] They are the very best impressions, forceful and unforgettable. We visited Portugal a few days before the sixth anniversary of the victorious revolution that toppled fascism. Times are not easy for the workers class, working peasants and all patriotic forces. The period is very complicated.

In recent days and weeks the reaction and rightwing circles in the government have become vindictive and openly and cynically increased, as the Portuguese comrades characterize it, pressure with the aim of liquidating the gains of the revolution.

The workers must tenaciously defend the nationalized factories and banks against attempts to return them to the former exploiters and to abolish workers' control.

Peasants and agricultural workers must fight just as tenaciously against attempts to return the soil to large estate owners and to abolish land reform.

The progressive intelligentsia and increasingly broader strata of the population are speaking out, together with the workers and peasants, in defense of democratic rights, legality and all accomplishments anchored in the Constitution.

We had the opportunity to immediately acquaint ourselves with the struggle of the working people, in one instance at a meeting with members of a workers commission, trade union functionaries and workers of the Quimiga chemical combine, in the Mouchad do Ingles collective production unit and at other meetings.

The recognition and conviction that it is precisely the PCP, its organs and organizations, its functionaries and members which are the decisive force in this struggle filled us with deep respect and admiration. The party consistently and uncompromisingly protects the gains of the revolution and, moreover, it honorably fulfills its mission of being an avant garde.

The impression on us of the Portuguese communists' commitment to the interests of the workers class, the working peasants and all Portuguese people was unusually forceful.

We highly appreciate the scientific nature of the management of the party, the high combat ethics and morale of the comrades, their dedication, tenaciousness and persistence.

All this is incontestable evidence that the PCP is linked essentially with the people and unshakable in its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which it creatively and successfully applies.

And finally, we were captivatingly impressed by the warm patriotism and proletarian internationalism of the Portuguese communists, who regard their struggle as an inseparable part of the revolutionary process in the world. Not only communists but other working people as well harbor a sincere attitude toward and love for the Soviet Union, feelings of fraternity toward the other countries of socialism and solidarity with forces of peace and social progress. It is encouraging that the great and tireless work of the PCP results in its continuous upswing, in the growth of the membership base and of the influence on the masses.

[Question] What would you like to say about the relations between the CPCZ and the PCP?

[Answer] We can say with conviction, based on the findings and experiences of our delegation, that, just as in the past, the relations between our parties are nowadays truly sincere and fraternal; they are relations of proletarian internationalism. That was also confirmed during the entire course of our visit and by the atmosphere permeating the meetings with leading officials, especially General Secretary Comrade Cunhal, as well as the meetings and talks we had with comrades from regional and local organizations. At a meeting of communists of Queluz, a district of Lisbon, we gained unforgettable impressions and evidence of the fraternal relations between our parties, of the sympathies the Portuguese working people have for our people.

The great hall packed with communists--men, women, veteran party members and youth--displayed its enthusiastic approval of the words of Comrade Cunhal, who said: It is a joyous fact for the working people and all truly democratic and progeessive forces that the banner of a free, independent and Socialist Czechoslovakia flies victoriously over Prague and that no one will ever succeed in separating the Portuguese communists from communists in the socialist countries.

The Portuguese comrades expressed sincere interest in the results we have achieved in socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and warmly congratulated our people on those results. That interest was and is encouraging and inspiring for us. Being aware that our successes are also a great help in the Portuguese working people's struggle for a new life. We assured them that our people led by the CPCZ will do everything, in fraternal cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, to further enhance the strength of socialism in order to increase the attractiveness of socialism in the world. We wished the Portuguese comrades new successes in their difficult struggle for the defense of the revolutionary gains, for a free, independent and democratic Portugal!

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CPCZ, PORTUGUESE PARTY COMMUNIQUE

AU161804 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 80 pp 1,6

["From" the communique on the 8-12 April visit to Portugal by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party]

[Text] In the course of the negotiations, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely solidarity that characterizes the relations between the two parties, the delegations informed one another about the situation in their countries and about the activity of the parties. [paragraph continues]

They also exchanged views on the international situation and on questions of the international communist and workers movement.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee expressed the gratitude of Portuguese communists for the active solidarity of the communists and all people of Czechoslovakia with the struggle of the Portuguese people and with the Portuguese revolution. It highly valued the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people led by the CPCZ in the construction of advanced socialist society.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed the fraternal solidarity of the communists and the people of Socialist Czechoslovakia with the struggle waged by Portuguese communists for the defense of the achievements of the April revolution, especially the nationalization and land reform as well as of the democratic system itself, anchored in the Constitution of the Republic of Portugal.

The two delegations emphasized that the international situation continues to develop in favor of the forces of democracy, peace, national independence, social progress and socialism.

While the crisis in which the capitalist system is tossing about continues to deepen, the world system of socialism is broadening and its decisive role in the development of the world revolutionary process is strengthening. Recently, the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation achieved significant successes.

The two delegations expressed their active solidarity with the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for independence and social progress. They also underscored the victory recently achieved by the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe. They are sending fraternal greetings to the people of Zimbabwe on the occasion of their proclamation of independence on 18 April. They expressed solidarity with the selfless patriotic efforts of the Nicaraguan people and with the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador against reaction and imperialism. They emphasized the importance and historical significance of the revolutionary transformations toward socialist orientation in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, People's Democratic Yemen and other countries, as well as the necessity to extend them international support and assistance.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle against domestic reaction and international imperialism, for the consistent defense and realization of the April 1978 revolution.

The two delegations emphasized that communists must take a firm place at the head of the decisive struggle of nations against the attempts of imperialism--particularly the United States and its attempt to unleash a new arms race--and at the head of the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension, for the reduction of armament, for disarmament and for peaceful coexistence.

The decision the United States forced upon its NATO partners to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe constitutes a grave threat to peace and security on the continent and in the world. The two delegations resolutely condemned the policy from the position of strength and the aggravation of international tension pursued by U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary NATO circles, and expressed themselves in favor of an immediate opening of negotiations that would lead to a reduction of armament. They condemned the extortionist approach aimed against the Moscow Olympic games and the attempts at sabotaging the upcoming Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe. They condemned the leading Chinese officials for associating themselves with the most aggressive policy of imperialism.

The two delegations are convinced that it is possible to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism, protect peace and achieve new successes along the path toward democracy, national independence and socialism.

The two delegations reaffirmed that the cooperation and solidarity of the three great revolutionary forces of the current era--the socialist countries, the workers' movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement--are of decisive importance for success in the struggle for the national and social emancipation of nations. In this spirit they consider it important to wage a resolute struggle against anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns, through which imperialism would like to weaken and split the revolutionary forces.

The two delegations attached vital importance to the unity of the international communist movement founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and particularly to solidary activity and cooperation between the communist parties of the capitalist and socialist countries.

They affirmed their will to continue contributing toward the development of relations between Portugal and Czechoslovakia in the interest of the Portuguese and Czechoslovak people and the cause of peace, cooperation and friendship of the two countries' nations.

Comrade Lenart conveyed to comrade Cunhal an invitation for a PCP delegation to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The heads of the delegations signed a protocol on cooperation between the two parties for the coming period. The visit of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to Portugal and the results of the negotiations are a new contribution to the strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and international solidarity between the two parties.

LENART RECEIVES SED'S MUECKENBERGER

LD162317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Control Commission of the SED headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. The delegation is on a 2-day visit to Slovakia. Comrade Lenart informed the guests about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and about the work and political activity of our citizens in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He also paised the significance and mutual exchange of experiences in improving the effectiveness of party work. The delegation visited also the Slovnaft enterprise in Bratislava and viewed historical sites and modern construction projects in the Slovak capital.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S JAGIELSKI

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD162118 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended at Kolodeje castle near here on Wednesday with the signing of a protocol by Deputy Premiers Rudolf Rohlicek of Czechoslovakia and Mieczyslaw Jagielski of Poland.

The participants stated that Czechoslovak-Polish economic, scientific and technological cooperation further intensified last year, due to the expansion of industrial cooperation under 45 bilateral and 81 multilateral agreements on specialization in production. At present, the two countries are carrying out 124 joint projects in mining, geology, power engineering, metallurgy, electric engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture, transport and the building industry.

The committee also discussed ways of improving environmental protection in border regions.

The committee agreed that a long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 would be concluded on the basis of the results of the coordination of 1981-85 plans. A protocol on the coordination of plans was signed in March this year.

Received by Hula; Departure

LD162137 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier, received in the Hrzan palace in Prague today Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who led a Polish delegation at the 19th session the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The two representatives positively assessed the results achieved during the session of the Czechoslovak and Polish delegations and their contribution to the development of mutual economic relations. In this connection they emphasized the importance of the agreement recently signed on the coordination of plans of national economies for 1981-85.

Vaclav Hula and Mieczyslaw Jagielski also discussed other proposals whose implementation will contribute significantly to the implementation of the conclusions of the last meeting of top party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland and to the all-round intensification of cooperation between both countries.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also received today by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

During their friendly, comradely meeting, they appreciated the usefulness of the deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, specialization and coordination between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The Polish delegation which attended the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic, Scientific And Technological Cooperation left Prague today by air for Warsaw.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 12 APRIL

AU161200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 80 p 2

["(Z)"-signed report: "Conclusion of the Visit of Cuban Comrades"]

[Text] Prague, 12 April--A study delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Carlos Rodriguez Trujillo, deputy head of Central Committee Department, stayed in the CSSR from 5 to 12 April at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

The delegation acquainted itself in the CSSR with the experience gained in the CPCZ's work in insuring the program of the 15th congress and in developing the party's political-organizational work.

At the end of the study sojourn the delegation was received by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The reception was also attended by Pedro W. Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR.

On Saturday, the delegation departed by air for home.

RUDE PRAVO CITES FRG INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

AU161202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Jindrich Spevak commentary in the column "Note": "They Abuse Even Tourists"]

[Text] The aggravation of the international situation, for which White House policy is to blame, is influencing the increasing activity of Western espionage centers aimed at the socialist countries. The workers of Czechoslovak counterintelligence have enough proof on how the intelligence bodies--for instance the West German ones--are making use of refugees and emigres from our republic to acquire important data. Documents show that the FRG espionage agencies have been recently particularly interested apart from the economic matters, in military problems.

Not only emigres, but also people who have legally left Czechoslovakia, are being interrogated in refugee and emigre camps near Hof, in Nuremberg, and elsewhere. In addition to this, the bodies of the West German border protection, the Grenzenpolizei, are even interrogating West German tourists, as well as citizens of other countries, who had visited our republic. They are interrogated right at the border crossings, immediately after they leave Czechoslovak territory.

The intention is singular: By means of DM or political intimidation to acquire data on the deployment and armament of the formations of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of Soviet troops. Those who "pass" and who grant their breadgivers information are then invited to intelligence offices in various cities in the FRG, according to the province they belong to, for further statements.

The members of the National Security Corps division working to protect state and military secrets are also familiar with a case when an emigre from Czechoslovakia, Konrad Steiner, after a 2-month stay in the FRG, was summoned to Hannover and interrogated for 3 days about military matters.

The facts mentioned above confirm that the words about vigilance continue to be valid for every one of us.

REPORTAGE ON 9-10 APRIL FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU160833 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 and 11 April carries two reports on the 15th joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of the Nations which was held in Prague on 9-10 April. Prague VIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 10 April carries a 1,000-word report devoted to the session. According to RUDE PRAVO a total of 17 deputies addressed the 9 April session, among them Margita Kondrcikova who concentrated on the situation on the domestic market.

She concluded her speech by asking how the government is going to resolve the current shortage of certain foodstuffs, "particularly of meat" in the long run.

Closing the first day session, Premier Lubomir Strougal said that "the government and its bodies are intensively occupying themselves with these issues. A certain imbalance between the supply and demand of meat products--caused, among other things, by the poor harvest last year and the drop in consumption in recent years--can be gradually eliminated through, above all, consistent utilization of all reserves that exist in our agriculture and our food industry," RUDE PRAVO reports, adding that at the close of the session the deputies unanimously adopted a resolution that notes that in accordance with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress the CSSR Government is devoting extraordinary attention to the systematic development of the national economy during the current complicated internal and external conditions.

Also reporting on the 9 April session, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE gives considerable space to the speech delivered by Deputy M. Hudecek.

Speaking about the importance of the "comprehensive program of socialist economic integration," Hudecek said in part that "in 1979, the CSSR had 321 specialization and cooperation agreements with the rest of CEMA countries. Of those agreements 97 were multilateral and 224 bilateral." A total of 248 agreements pertained to the sphere of engineering; 7 to metallurgy; 37 to the chemical industry; 12 to the consumer industry; 8 to agriculture and 9 to health, Hudecek said.

A number of agreements of specialization and cooperation will expire this year, and the task of foreign trade organizations is to discuss the matter with production organizations and prolong agreements that are promising for the future, amend others and let expire those overtaken by developments, Hudecek said.

Reporting on the 10 April session, RUDE PRAVO states that Deputy Dezider Zagiba said that "systematic explanation of the vital importance of our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries must lead students at universities to an active and committed attitude in the struggle for social progress, peace and social justice."

The daily devotes considerable attention to the speech delivered by Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, who said that "the developing countries have become an important force for the implementation of anti-imperialist policy. It is necessary to create prerequisites for steering foreign economic activity in such a way as to strengthen the economic, and hence also the political independence of these countries from the imperialist states."

Barcak further said that "the policy of peaceful coexistence envisages considerable expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among countries with different social systems. In this connection it is necessary through a suitable regulation of external economic relations to secure maximum advantages for the Czechoslovak economy on the one hand, and at the same time to provide effective protection against attempts of the capitalist states to penetrate the Czechoslovak economy, in an undesirable manner on the other." The CSSR, Barcak continued, must insure the fulfillment of international documents that were adopted in connection with the realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence, particularly the CSCE Final Act, "in a manner that would, besides a positive foreign political effect, also benefit the CSSR economically," RUDE PRAVO reports.

Additional Reportage

LD101040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] The 15th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly continued in Prague today with deliberations on the government-proposed bill on institutions of higher learning. The session was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka.

The 2d day of the session was also attended by deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of organs of political parties and social organizations of the National Front and other guests.

The government-proposed bill on institutions of higher learning was propounded by Deputy Federal Premier Matej Lucan. He stressed that the whole society, including institutions of higher learning, are facing exacting tasks. Qualitative aspects in the pedagogical process, in scientific research work, and also aspects of effectiveness of managing activity are increasingly coming to the foreground.

The draft of the new law on institutions of higher learning creates all the legal prerequisites for the solution of topical and long-term questions connected with the further development of Czechoslovak institutions of higher learning and in raising their standards. The draft, said Comrade Lucan, creates better conditions for the implementation of the leading role of the CPCZ at institutions of higher learning and proceeds from the principle of democratic centralism. It increases the authority and responsibility of ministers and ministries of education for directing institutions of higher learning and defines more accurately the rights, duties and responsibilities of rectors and deans in their directing activities.

Important changes in comparison with the existing law are also taking place in determining the contents, organization and forms of educational-schooling activities of institutions of higher learning. The system of spheres of study and the length of study will be set by ordinances of the federal government. Programs of study will be approved by ministries of education. Comrade Lucan also spoke about changes in the forms of concluding studies at institutions of higher learning and granting of titles. He also stressed that our most pressing task is substantially to accelerate the effectiveness of the economy and quality of production. The fulfillment of these challenging tasks in no small degree depends on the training of highly qualified and ideologically mature cadres whose education is based in institutions of higher learning.

The submitted bill on institutions of higher learning creates, in the view of the federal government, all prerequisites for the institutions of higher learning, under the leadership of the CPCZ as the leading force of our society, to further successfully develop and to raise the standards of their work in keeping with the needs of the construction of a developed socialist society and with scientific-technical progress, said Deputy Federal Premier Matej Lucan at today's joint meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly.

PAPER SAYS CHANGING PEOPLE'S MINDS WILL MEAN CONFLICTS

AU161245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Management Approach"]

[Excerpts] It is time to speak of the document "Set of Measures for the Planned Management System of the National Economy after 1980" from new viewpoints, and to realize more thoroughly and deeply its mission and purpose. Today we are concerned with the political--or, to use another term, human--contexts of the measures. And we will be mentioning them many times in the future, too, because they are most complicated.

The difficulty in our intentions is that, together with the planning methods, the implementation of new kinds of material incentives and the introduction of perfected organization and management methods, we want to and undoubtedly have to take what is literally a jump from the 'fifties into the 'eighties, even in the way of thinking of those people who are, in some way or another, participants in the economic processes.

There are quite a few things with which we will have to part ways, the first of which can be described as "ideological." That means in the people's minds. Then we will have to "fill" the place thus emptied with completely new viewpoints, motives and interests.

How many obsolete, absolutely untenable notions will have to be overcome, for instance in the compilation of plans. Frequently the plan used to be the result of "haggling," like, to quote Marx, the market price. The planning body strove to work out the highest possible tasks, frequently exaggerating so as to be able to "reduce" them later. On the other hand, the production enterprise did everything to get the lowest possible plan and the largest means, so as to create for itself as comfortable a condition as possible for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan. Small conflicts or arguments and counter-arguments used to break out over the mobilization of internal reserves. A low plan and high investment means an undemanding consumer, a high value of basic assets and the least possible shift intensity. These were the "targets" which many leading workers in enterprises and plans concentrated on during the planning acts.

A change of viewpoints must be effected so that the very same people will now strive for a plan containing the highest possible performance of the enterprise or plant itself, which constitutes their contribution to the growth of the national income. But this change of viewpoints must also occur in the phase of the everyday realization of plans. The minds of foremen and heads of workshops and workrooms will no longer be soaring with imaginary millions, produced elsewhere and merely used, installed or assembled in their own plant. It means the end of the principle "what we have at home is what counts." In their thoughts they must move in more modest dimensions of values, produced by their own efforts, because wages will be calculated only on the basis of what they will add to the work of others, on the basis of how they evaluate the fundamental raw materials, other materials and semifinished goods.

And here we arrive at remuneration. The very first reading of the document convinces us that an enhanced significance is attributed to material interest. Wages will be the basic element of incentive, thus actually realizing one of the principles of socialism--reward according to the quantity and quality of work accomplished. [paragraph continues]

But for that we must first of all, cope in our minds with a number of obsolete opinions, which do not correspond to current conditions but which are still deeply entrenched in our minds.

Long ago, when we started building socialism, we really thought that it is enough to enthrone socialist ownership--to nationalize industry and turn agriculture into cooperatives--and that the very awareness of those new relationships would radically change people's attitude to work. From it we derived the notion that everybody works with all his might, and thus it is needless to differentiate remunerations much. It was also enhanced by the false interpretation of the principle of equality, expressed in the well-known thesis of the "same stomachs," and thus we created, unknowingly and unwillingly, a kind of cult of the average, an iron amorplate which held talents, diligence, outstanding abilities and efforts "at bay." For instance, 5-figure amounts paid out for an extremely valuable invention or improvement proposal are viewed with feelings of envy, and there are a lot of people regarding any higher reward, even one sweated for with blood, as an almost mortal sin of prerogativism.

Obviously in this sensitive and conflict-prone matter it will be necessary to develop a great deal of political work. It will not suffice merely to cancel the measures valid up to now and aimed against oversteppi the planned rate of average wages.

All this will mean a struggle full of conflicts, in which the center of gravity falls on communists. One of the dangers lies in the illusion that everything would automatically change after 1 January 1980. Naturally, things will not be as simple and as automatic. The measures taken will merely multiply the need of daily political work of party organizations, and the need of every communist acting within the scope of his own activities.

DUTIES, TASKS OF COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA OUTLINED

AU160747 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility and Mission of Journalists"]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee report at the recent 15th CPCZ Central Committee session also mentioned RUDE PRAVO as a paper playing a key role in the system of our communications media. "Today's RUDE PRAVO," it stressed, "is loyal to its tradition, to its mission, with which it entered the battles of our workers class 60 years ago, at a time when--under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution--the CPCZ was born."

The CPCZ Central Committee session reminded us that every word printed in RUDE PRAVO has a far greater weight and impact than if it were printed in some other newspaper of ours, and this applies both to the reaction of our public and from abroad. From this there follows the great responsibility of RUDE PRAVO, as well as the extremely high demands placed on its editors' work standards.

The words uttered at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session about the significance and work of RUDE PRAVO have become, above all, a commitment for every editor of our central party paper, a commitment to create a yet more effective and militant RUDE PRAVO, so that it would become a yet more influential helper of the party's Central Committee in the realization of its policy.

The RUDE PRAVO editors are aware of this responsibility. [paragraph continues]

They are aware that a communist journalist must be primarily characterized by principle-mindedness and clearcut and profound arguments, evincing his firm conviction and his loyalty to the party and to socialism.

For our party paper, too, the demand formulated by the 15th session applies: to enhance the party-mindedness, substantiality, tangibility and attractiveness of statements in our communications media; to develop a wealth of forms and genres; to react promptly to problems which crop up; to provide substantial answers to the burning questions of the day; and to further consolidate our citizens' certainties and their trust in the party's policy.

Recently, in his statement at the Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalled Lenin's appeal to the party press to help "write the history of the present," so that with our pens we would substantially help the socialist cause. Today this is also the main task of our own, Czechoslovak journalism. For us, too, for the situation in our communications media, it is valid: to be unappeasable toward "thoughless formalism without soul, schematic and blabbling." For us, too, it is valid that it is necessary to imbue the entire information and propaganda work, in all respects, with a vitality and creativity; to speak and write for our readers and listeners simply and comprehensively, sincerely and in a businesslike way, without bombastic words and mechanical reiteration.

There are in our life several still unsolved problems, a number of phenomena contradicting the substance of the socialist way of life. The CPCZ Central Committee session spoke about them frankly and in this connection it stressed the efficiency and the great responsibility of such a weapon as criticism and self-criticism. Some publicist utterings are met with applause, but there are also others, and RUDE PRAVO has sufficient knowledge of them from its own experience, which evoke a negative echo and even an irritated reaction. That can be understood, because in the endeavor to find a truthful answer to this or that question, or to find the roots of this or that shortcoming, it is necessary to specifically point a finger and to call things by their right names. It is an honorable party endeavor to find the truth, in which RUDE PRAVO and the rest of the press enjoy the full support of party bodies, on whose objective views it relies.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report states that "criticism is of great significance not only for solving problems in a businesslike way, but also to educate the people, to consolidate the society's political-moral unity." It stresses certain main demands placed on critical statements: They must be specific, targeted, constructive and, especially, truthful. Their purpose is to stimulate creative search for new courses leading to the elimination of shortcomings. They must yield higher quality of work and enhance its effects. The CPCZ Central Committee has also pointed out again that all bodies and institutions are duty-bound to react to criticism in the communications media and mainly to rectify criticized shortcomings.

The workers of the communications media fully identify themselves with the opinion that, in the same way that the exacting nature of tasks in the entire society is growing. The demands placed on the work of the press, radio and television are also growing. As Comrade Gustav Husak said, the party respects every thing that has been done well. However, "the same as for all other spheres, it also applies to ideological work, including the work of mass communications media, that its quality standards must be constantly improved."

There is a natural logic in this. The tasks of socialist construction have become more extensive and difficult. The educational and cultural level of readers, viewers and listeners has grown. [paragraph continues]

The ideological fight on an international scale is becoming increasingly sharper. That is also why the standards of RUDE PRAVO and the other party organs and of other kinds of journalism, of radio and television, of regional and district newspapers, and factory periodicals, must correspond to those higher demands, and, as always, those demands include party-mindedness and truthfulness; knowledge of problems and the ability to convince; a wealth of ideas; clearcut, comprehensivle language; and effective arguments.

The creative organization of Czechoslovak journalists must also play an important role in these efforts, through its ideo-educational activities.

MINIMUM INCOME LEVEL OF CITIZENS EXPLAINED

AU160806 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Apr 80 p 2

["HJ"-signed question and answer in the column "An Answer To Your Question"]

[Text] [Question] What is the present minimum subsistence level of a citizen in Czechoslovakia? [signed] Jindrich Cejka, Slavicin

[Answer] The so-called "subsistence level" which exists, for instance, in some capitalist states does not exist in our republic. In our country the matter is judged on the basis of the minimum pension which is the citizen's only source of income. If a citizen does not have a family member who is obliged to provide for him, he is entitled to a minimum monthly income of Kcs780. In the case of a married couple the sum is Kcs1,339. If the citizen lives in "changed conditions," for instance if he is ill and has, for example, a greater consumption of clean underclothes, he may ask the appropriate national committee for the extension of an allocation for covering an increased cost of living on the grounds of social need.

JAKES ATTENDS COOPERATIVE FARMERS SESSION

LD162226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers is continuing in Bratislava today. Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is in attendance. Today's agenda includes a report on the implementation of the decisions of the 13th and 14th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the ninth congress of unified agricultural cooperatives, and last year's results attained in promoting labor initiative, namely, combined pledges of cooperative associations.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD162230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The 15th session of the Slovak National Council is meeting in Bratislava today. It is discussing a report of the Slovak Government on the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee's 13th session decisions and the subsequent session of the CPSL Central Committee on the current state and trends of the further development of agriculture and the food industry in Slovakia. The meeting is being attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

CSSR'S DZUR LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Received by Hoffmann

ID141540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and GDR minister for national defense, received a CSSR military delegation for friendly talks today. The delegation, which is led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, arrived in Berlin today.

The ministers expressed their appreciation at the close cooperation between their two armies. Together with the forces of the USSR and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact, they reliably defend the achievements of socialism and insure peace, Hoffmann and Dzur stressed. This visit will further deepen their alliance in arms.

Toasts at Berlin Dinner

ID142200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Today Army General Heinz Hoffmann gave a dinner in honor of the CSSR military delegation, led by Army General Martin Dzur, which is visiting the GDR. Also present was Army General Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army.

Army General Hoffmann paid tribute to the two fraternally allied states as loyal alliance partners of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The visit by the CSSR military delegation and the exchange of experience was of particular use in the present international situation, in which the imperialist states and their aggressive pact, under the leadership of the rulers in the United States, are undertaking dangerous steps on all continents to increase tension. "Repulsing the counterrevolutionary, counter-offensive of imperialism on all fronts--from the struggle for safeguarding the military striking force of socialism to the defense of the political independence and social progress of socialist countries and young national states--requires the further strengthening of the political, economic and military cooperation of our fraternal countries in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA," he stressed.

"Firm friendship of the peoples, the inseparable fighting alliance of the parties, states and armies of the socialist community, a high degree of vigilance and steadfastness on the part of all workers and army personnel: These are the most important guarantees of peace and security for socialism in the heart of Europe," Defense Minister Hoffmann underlined.

Army General Dzur paid tribute in his toast to the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and liberation by the Soviet Army as a significant historical event. "We are filled with pride that in the GDR, the CSSR and the other countries of the socialist community the great ideals for which the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and the antifascist resistance fighters sacrificed their lives have been realized," he said. "We are glad that in the GDR, we have a staunch ally and honest friend to which we are linked by the unity of interests and aims in building the developed socialist society." Like the NPA, the Czechoslovak People's Army is reliably fulfilling its military class mission within the Warsaw Pact Organization, which for 25 years has been an effective instrument of defense of socialist achievements and of the consolidation of peace.

MITTAG ARRIVES IN FRG FOR HANOVER FAIR

ID162146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Hanover/Bonn--Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, arrived on Wednesday in Hanover for a visit to the FRG's most important trade fair. His visit follows an invitation from Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and chairman of the Board of the Deutsche Messe und Ausstellungs AG, Claus Groteh. At Hanover-Langenhagen Airport, Guenter Mittag was welcomed by the Chairman of the Board of the Messe and Ausstellungs AG, Lower Saxony Finance Minister Walter Leisler Kiep.

An exchange of views took place on Wednesday in Bonn with Federal Minister Lambsdorff. It was attended from the GDR side, as in the talks at the Hanover fair, by member of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, and the head of the GDR's permanent representation in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Guenter Mittag said upon his arrival in Hanover that he wanted to gain an impression of the fair and for this reason would visit a number of exhibits. It would also be an opportunity to discuss questions of trade between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR proceeded in this direction from the premise that what has been stipulated in the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG will be implemented.

As is known, the GDR advocated free world trade. This position was unequivocally restated at the 1980 Leipzig Spring Fair by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

Guenter Mittag said that mutually advantageous trade has its firm place in the GDR's trade with capitalist states. It is part of our policy of peaceful coexistence. In the interests of the continuation of what has already been achieved in the process of detente in Europe, great importance is ascribed to trade relations. This serves at the same time to safeguard peace.

While touring the fair, Guenter Mittag said that as far as the relations of capitalist countries with socialist countries in the sense of peaceful coexistence is concerned, all attempts which seek to differentiate between individual socialist countries are useless.

At the Hanover fair Guenter Mittag first visited the central GDR pavilion, as well as other GDR exhibits. The GDR is represented at the fair for the 18tn time. The GDR foreign trade enterprises are conveying a good impression of the high scientific-technological level of the export offer made by 21 publicly-owned combines. Guenter Mittag said that the visit to the fair shows that the GDR combines prove themselves to be strong and efficient in order to stand successfully on the world market. They exhibit a comprehensive and manifold offer of quality products. Their important research and development potential, the rationally and efficiently organized production, the further expansion of service, give the sales opportunities of the GDR combines further perspectives.

At the stands of Fried, Krupp GMBH, Mannesmann AG, and Salzgitter AG, Guenter Mittag had brief talks with the chairman of the Krupp board, Berthold Beitz; member of the Mannesmann board, M. Mausbach Egon Overbeck; and with the chairman of the Salzgitter AG Board, Ernst Pieper. The stable economic growth rate of the GDR is a secure basis for mutually advantageous business, emphasized Guenter Mittag. At the same time, it was necessary to place economic relations on a more stable basis by means of correspondingly long-term agreements.

Visits were also paid to the joint stand of French producers G.I.M.E.E., as well as to the stand of the Austrian Voest-Alpine.

At the USSR exhibition, Guenter Mittag was cordially welcomed by Minister Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, from the USSR Embassy in the FRG. After visiting the stands of a number of Soviet foreign trade enterprises--Energomashexport is exhibiting the model of a plasma furnace which was built in cooperation with the GDR--Guenter Mittag remarked that among the socialist countries the Soviet Union was in first place as far as trade with the FRG was concerned. He added that the Soviet Union's exhibit was already exuding an Olympic atmosphere.

During his visit to the Hanover fair, Guenter Mittag also had talks with the Lower Saxony Minister of Finance Leisler Kiep, member of the CDE Presidium. At this meeting, Guenter Mittag stressed that safeguarding peace was the fundamental prerequisite for mutual advantageous free world trade. The GDR is making its constructive contribution toward this.

Guenter Mittag arrived in Bonn in the late afternoon, where at Cologne-Bonn airport he was welcomed by the state secretary in the FRG Federal Ministry for Economics, Dieter von Wuerzen. At an evening meeting with Federal Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, it was pointed out that the process of normalization must also keep pace with the considerable volume of trade reached between the GDR and the FRG. Guenter Mittag mentioned that in the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG there was the obligation to promote the consistent development of economic relations. This applied especially to the FRG adjusting out-dated arrangements to realities. Building on what had been achieved, the GDR is prepared to continue making its constructive contribution to concerned peaceful coexistence in trade between the GDR and the FRG.

On Thursday and Friday, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR State Council, will meet other personages from the FRG worlds of politics and commerce for further talks.

SOVIET TANK TROOPS LEAVE GDR FOR HOME

ADN Report

LD161524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Halle--Soviet tank troops were today given a cordial farewell in Wittenberg, Halle Bezirk. Exactly 19 weeks ago the first units of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany also left for home from Wittenberg in accordance with the initiative for peace and disarmament proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October 1979.

Working people as well as representatives of the local party and state bodies expressed their firm friendship and alliance with the departing Soviet soldiers at a friendly meeting held last night which united the tank troops with GDR citizens.

Hamburg DPA Report

LD161915 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Wittenberg--Another Soviet tank unit today left Wittenberg on the Elbe. The reduction of Soviet forces in the GDR by up to 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment, announced by Leonid Brezhnev in East Berlin in 6 October, began 5 December with the departure of a tank unit, also from Wittenberg.

Albert Schulzki, first secretary of the SED Kreis Executive, said in a speech at the departure of the Soviet soldiers that the removal of Soviet units from Wittenberg, where the Sixth Armored Guard Division is stationed, has now been completed.

No information was given about the number of troops moved from the GDR to the Soviet Union. It is reported that soldiers and tanks have been moved daily from Wittenberg since the beginning of April. Today the train in which over 100 soldiers left also carried 20 T-62 tanks, 3 amphibious armored personnel carriers, 1 armored scout car, 7 trucks, 1 tanker and 1 radio car. Their destination was only reported as the Soviet Union. About 3,000 people outside the railway station watched the 40-minute departure ceremony. Erich Rau, secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive, pointed out on Tuesday that the departing unit formed part of the Soviet units which, almost 5 years ago to the day, reached Wittenberg as the first town in what is now the Halle Bezirk.

According to Brezhnev the troop reduction, which he described as a unilateral goodwill gesture, is to be completed within 1 year, that is by this fall. Ambassador Andre Wieland, leader of the GDR delegation to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces in central Europe, told an East Berlin news conference last week that entire Soviet units are being withdrawn from the GDR. In Vienna, the Soviet Union demanded that the Soviet troops withdrawn from the GDR should figure in the agreements that are being sought.

STOPH RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

LD152152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Dr Rafael Caldera, president of the Interparliamentary Council, who is on an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of Volkskammer President Horst Sindermann.

During a discussion which passed in a frank atmosphere Willi Stoph underlined the consistent peace policy pursued by the GDR since its foundation, in close collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states and all peace forces. He paid tribute to the activities of the IPU in the interest of disarmament and international security.

Both partners stressed the significance and possibilities of national parliaments as well as their international association, the IPU, in influencing public opinion and in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

In addition Chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary Council Herbert Fechner exchanged views on the preparation of the 67th Interparliamentary Conference scheduled to meet in the GDR capital in September.

CUBA'S VILMA ESPIN LEAVES BERLIN AFTER VISIT

FL151754 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, today traveled to Moscow after participating in a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Women's International Democratic Federation held in Berlin. The Cuban leader was seen off by Ingeburg Lange, candidate member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Politburo, and Democratic Women's League Chairwoman Ilse Thiele.

OPENING OF FRENCH TECHNICAL DAYS IN BERLIN REPORTED

AU161223 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 80 p 2

["Technical Days Opened at Berlin's International Trade Center: 5-Day Series of Events With French Scientists and Technicians"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN/ND) French Technical Days with 38 lectures by scientists, merchants and technicians from France as well as with a vivid exchange of experiences between economic experts of France and the GDR were opened in Berlin on Monday. The event, which is being organized by France for the second time, is being sponsored by Jean-Francois Deniau, foreign trade minister of the French Republic, and Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry."

Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs and member of the Council of Ministers, and Dr Gerhard Beil delivered the opening speeches at the international trade center on Berlin's Friedrichstrasse in the presence of Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology; Henry Bayle, ambassador of the Republic of France to the GDR, and many other personalities. Lectures will be delivered by experts of French enterprises such as Rhone-Poulence S.A.; Societe Chimique des Carbonnages, Creusot Loire Entreprises, Thomson-CSF and the Institute Francais du Petrole. State Secretary Beil referred to the program signed on 1 February 1980 on the development of economic, industrial and technical relations between the GDR and France for the years 1981-85 and noted with satisfaction that stable trade relations have developed between the GDR and France, particularly in the past few years. State Secretary Olivier Stirn said he valued the multifaceted meetings between leading French and GDR personalities. "He reaffirmed the intention of his government and of economic and industrial quarters to develop more comprehensive economic relations with the GDR. He underscored in this context the leading position of France, which occupies a foremost place in exports and imports in the world. He gave assurance that France maintains an open position in foreign trade with other countries, and this naturally also applies to the GDR. He spoke about a feeling of confidence and optimism which also constitutes the guarantee of the success of the days of French technology in the GDR."

At the subsequent press conference Jacques Joutard, director for foreign trade relations in the Ministry of Economy of the French Republic, pointed out that "the good state of economic relations also creates favorable conditions for cooperation in other fields."

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF PCE

Development, Present Position

AU161005 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 15 April on page 6 carries a 2,000-word article written by Barbara Loy on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. The author reviews the party's development from its founding through years of illegality and antifascist struggle to its official recognition as a legal party on 9 April 1977. That recognition was a result of the party's heroic and sacrificial struggle, the author says, and also an expression of the altered international balance of forces in favor of peace and progress.

"The first legal party congress of the PCE since 1932, which was also attended by an SED Central Committee delegation, was held in April 1978. It dealt with the deep and comprehensive crisis of capitalist society. A new democratic constitution for Spain and gradual social reforms were demanded in the course of the congress. As to the further development of the PCE itself, the approximately 1,500 delegates decided to drop the term 'Marxist-Leninist' from the party statutes.

"The years which have passed since then have brought many new and complicated tasks for the PCE. The savage anticommunism of many decades has left its traces on the country. The party is now concentrating its political work on the total overcoming of fascism, on defending and enlarging democratic rights and freedoms, on the struggle for social progress, against unemployment, inflation and growing terror within the country.

"On a number of international questions, the PCE leadership shares the view of the majority of the fraternal parties. Together with other leftist forces, it decisively opposes Spain's planned entry into the aggressive NATO bloc and condemns the antidetente activities of U.S. imperialism.

"Along with those common interests in the struggle for detente and disarmament, there are also differing opinions on important topical problems of the anti-imperialist peace struggle. For instance, the party leadership decided not to participate in the meeting of the communist and workers parties of Europe on questions of peace and disarmament to be convened in April in Paris. At the same time, the PCE leadership reaffirmed its will to continue to make the greatest efforts possible against the imperialist policy that is directed at a return to the cold war, and for detente. In that struggle, the SED firmly stands on the side of the communists of Spain, true to the traditions of 60 year's standing of fraternal internationalistic solidarity with the PCE", the author concludes.

SED Cable

AU161010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 80 pp 1-2

["Solidarity Greetings by the SED to the Spanish Communists--Central Committee Congratulations on the Party's 60th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee sent the following cable, signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] on the occasion of the party's 60th founding anniversary:

The SED Central Committee sends the most cordial congratulations to you on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCE.

The PCE's founding was the result of the class-conscious actions of the revolutionary forces of the Spanish workers movement. They created the militant party of the Spanish proletariat impressed by the Great October Socialist Revolution and inspired by the ideas of V.I. Lenin.

The steadfast and sacrificial decade-long struggle of the PCE represents a glorious chapter in the history of the international workers and anti-imperialist, democratic movement. The internationalist solidarity that links the communists of our two countries today manifested itself in the defense of the Spanish republic against the Spanish fascists supported by German imperialism, in which thousands of German communists and antifascists participated.

The great geopolitical changes brought about, especially as a result of the strengthening of socialism and the upswing of the workers and democratic movement, created favorable preconditions for the overcoming of the last fascist regime in Europe. After decades of illegality and persecution, and new chapter began in the struggle of the Spanish communists for the peaceful and democratic development of their country. The close cooperation between the communist and workers party against the most reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism, for international detente and the enforcement of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, proved to be an important factor in this development.

Today, mutual solidarity and joint action are more urgent than ever. The results of the struggle for peace, democracy, national liberation and social progress are being especially threatened by NATO's long-term armament program, the planned production and deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and by the imperialist policy of confrontation, interference and blackmail.

The people, however, have the power to avert the dangers threatening mankind. It is possible to free the path for new progress in detente and disarmament, for the consolidation of peace and security, by the increased action of the communists and all peace-loving forces. The proposals by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community meet the vital interests of the peoples. They open up peaceful and dignified prospects.

The SED reaffirms its conviction that the relations between our two parties will continue to deepen, and assures the Spanish communists again of its traditional firm solidarity.

On the occasion of its 60th anniversary, we wish the PCE success in its struggle for the benefit of the workers class and all the working people of Spain.

SCIENCE ACADEMY TALKS BEGIN WITH USSR

LD150909 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Consultations began in Berlin on Monday between the delegations of the GDR and Soviet academies of sciences on concluding a cooperation protocol for 1981-85. Leading representatives of the Soviet delegation were received the same day by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He reported on the tasks facing basic research in the GDR. At the same time, Kurt Hager praised the exemplary development of scientific relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

FDJ DELEGATION CONDUCTS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO VIETNAM

For East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and ADN accounts of the visit to Vietnam by an FDJ Delegation led by Egon Krenz, see the Vietnamese section of the 16 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CORRECTION TO GERSTNER ENERGY, ECONOMICS, EMBARGO REPORT

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Gerstner Discusses Energy, Economics, U.S. Trade Embargo" published in the 15 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page E 2:

On page E 2, third paragraph of the article, the figure in line four should read: "goods exchange involving R48 billion or nearly M250 billion." Figure was incorrectly rendered "R1 billion."

U.S. PRESSURE ON ALLIES 'ATTEMPT TO SPREAD RESPONSIBILITY'

LD161122 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Laszlo Pinter commentary]

[Text] Almost every day Washington comes up with new demands in its efforts to get its allies to support its sanctions against Iran. Laszlo Pinter with a comment from the news room: It has become increasingly clear that the (?hostages) of the American Embassy in Iran have become pawns in the political game which is being carried out by Washington and Tehran. On its part Tehran is holding them as a lever in an attempt to force the return of the deposed shah, to face criminal charges, while in Washington, despite the many official statements, the hostage drama is being used as a lever in an attempt to make America's allies toe the line, which it comes to backing Washington's concept on what matters in world politics. (?As of today) President Carter, the leader of one of the major powers of the world, has not missed the opportunity of playing on the hostage drama in an effort to ensure his reelection as president. Every form of political persuasion has been resorted to by the White House to convince the American people that by insuring threats and taking reprisals against Iran, there is a resolute administration capable of (?playing with) a strong hand.

However, President Carter's [words indistinct] in the opening moves in his struggle with Tehran were wrongly chosen. Despite its [word indistinct] Iranian objection, [words indistinct] to the United States. This meant that he has used all his options before the game actually started and in his subsequent moves [words indistinct] himself into a cornered position. His campaign of threats has resulted in an increased demand by the American people for firm action against Iran. This could have dire consequences for the hostages. [Words indistinct] President Carter start to deliver the goods, he may well find himself in difficulty in November when the electors are liable to hold him responsible. It therefore seems that his advisors have come up with the idea of spreading the responsibility; starting out from that (?thought) that Western accepted argument that the United States has long provided the protection of a military umbrella against Soviet arms, they have demanded that the Western countries now pay a price for their protection.

This [word indistinct] of the protection racket places America's allies in a tricky position. To join in the [word indistinct] sanctions against Iran could have grave economic consequences [words indistinct] giving up Iranian oil, like that giving up the supplies of Iranian oil on their own accord or being deprived of it by joining in American sanctions. Whichever way they move, they tend to lose. [Words indistinct] Washington's NATO partners [word indistinct] for joining the sanctions could be followed by demands in the military field. None of these means represent any steps towards solving any of the world's outstanding problems, rather, they are the [word indistinct] of the gambler who has (?maneuvered himself) into the position of checkmate.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS MSZMP'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE

LD132154 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 April, (MTI)--When our party accepted the invitations of the French Communist Party and of the Polish United Workers Party and declared to support their initiative to promote the goal that representatives of the European workers parties should meet end of April in Paris to carry on discussions on how to protect peace and detente, how to promote disarmament--it took departure from a stand taken recently by the 12th congress whch confirmed that: The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in its international activities is led by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism...and deems it necessary to strengthen the cohesion of communist and workers parties.

It declares support for every initiative aimed at promoting two-sided and many-sided cooperation and draws on the experiences of sister parties. The international activities of the HSWP is directed towards the goal to cement the unity of our movement through joint actions, according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism--reads an editorial item headlined 'Action for European Peace" in the Sunday issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

The author points out: Unity of the workers movement is an indispensible necessity, as the influential and today still powerful circles of imperialism are doing whatever (?they can to reverse) the course of international detente which the people have set going at the cost of great sacrifices. The forces of imperialism seek to upset the military state of balance, are plotting to upgrade the arms race, to sharpen the tensions and (?jeopardize) the lives of millions.

For the communist parties which have come into being with the thought to serve the basic interests of the people, there can hardly be a more urgent and more responsible task than to protect peace, the fundamental desire of every human being. This endeavour is guiding the communists of the European Continent when they take a lion's share of the struggle conducted to thwart attacks by the extremist forces of imperialism.

In our days, when no one raises the claim that the communist parties should set up some kind of centre, there is every precondition for the sister parties to cooperate as fully equals in rights and value. Obviously, to consolidate European peace and security is the most fundamental point over which cooperation among the sister parties on this continent can and must be realized. Common sense and common interest demands that every party should take its share: The sister parties in the capitalist countries [word indistinct] as the parties actually in power: Those which are able to support the struggle for peace, disarmament and military detente not only by the means of mass movement but also by state policy and by military force to counterbalance the arsenal of imperialism.

We do not forget the stand that the European communist and workers parties adopted at their Berlin conference in 1976. It said: The parties which attended the conference will resolutely stand up against every action aimed at upgrading the armament race, at increasing the military confrontation...will intensify the internationalist, comradely, spontaneous cooperation and solidarity on basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin--strictly respecting each party's equal rights, sovereign independence, non-interference with internal affairs, paying respect also for the progressive social transformation and the freedom to choose its own way for the struggle in favour of socialism.

The article next points out: The HSWP holds the view that the national interest is not opposed to the international, neither the local to the general but they all complement each other: A success achieved in the national scope intensifies the strength of the entire movement, the joint results assist the fight conducted by all of us, each in his own country.

We take departure from the consideration that, in questions concerning the distant future, no single part [words indistinct] to exercise decisive influence on the developments, especially not on crucial questions of vital importance for the whole of mankind. Thus it is the interest of all communist and workers parties to close their ranks together. This is not contradictory to the concept that comradely debate [word indistinct] respect of the other side's view is the nourishing element of the international communist movement. Neither must we leave out of account that the bourgeoisie is active and cunning, it will leave nothing undone to instigate an anti-communist--and with it an anti-Soviet--attitude, thereby striving to turn also our debates against our unity. Common therefore is the interest that--despite debates or rightly in order to conduct them in a comradely spirit--we should expose and denounce the imperialists' attempts at divorce.

As far as we are concerned: The sister parties may safely rely on the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party which will always faithfully meet its international obligations, loyally to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In future it will also do its utmost by [word indistinct] contribution, according to its own possibilities, to the efforts with the goal that this continent which has been the outbreak point of two world wars, should turn into a banner bearer of peace, security, social progress, and should radiate positive influence upon the whole of the world--reads the NEPSZABADSAG editorial article.

AFGHAN YOUTH GROUP SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD161854 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI)--The delegation of the Afghan Democratic Youth Union, currently staying in Budapest under the leadership of Burhan Ghiasi, held talks on Wednesday in Budapest with the Hungarian delegation which is led by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary. The delegations exchanged opinion on the actual questions of the international youth movement, informed each other on the internal situation of their countries and the tasks ahead of youths. The Afghan side emphasized the significant role played by the youths in the protection of the revolution. A cooperation agreement was signed for 1980-1981 at the end of the talks.

Following this the Afghan delegation paid a visit to the Hungarian Pioneers Association, then held talks in the headquarters of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (DIVSZ) with president [name indistinct] Fernandez and with the members of the DIVSZ office.

SARLOS, KADAR ADDRESS PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT COUNCIL SESSION

LD161440 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The most important event of the day at home has been the session of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF]. The session began at 1000 this morning. The session is taking place at a time when the entire country, and thus our largest mass organization, the Patriotic People's Front, as well, prepares for the election of parliamentary deputies and council members. One day after the session of the National Council, the selection meetings will begin. These facts indicate the topic and the significance of this session.

The Presidium of the PPF session includes Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, all members of the Politburo, as well as Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, PPF secretaries, Tibor Bartha, bishop of the reformed church, and poet Ferenc Juhasz.

The session was opened by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council, who then called on Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general to speak.

Following the words of Secretary General Istvan Sarlos, the discussion began. Gyula Papp, chairman of Szeged City Council, spoke about preparations for the elections. He said that the population participated more actively than ever before in political life. Milkos Havas, secretary of the Komarom County committee of the PPF discussed similar questions, stressing that the PPF would issue an election proclamation which would express the readiness of all strata of society to tackle the national tasks.

Tibor Bartha, bishop of the reformed church, was followed with great interest by the participants in the session of the National Council of the PPF. He examined national unity, expressed in beautiful words. As he said, the religious citizens of the country participate wholeheartedly and with conviction in the present tasks. The believers have been convinced by facts--the political and social program of the government serve the interests of the homeland and humanity.

The PPF National Council session was addressed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

[Begin Kadar recording] Esteemed National Council, dear comrades, my friends: I thank you for the warm welcome and on my part I, too, warmly greet every member of the National Council, every participant in the day's session. I use this opportunity to convey to you the warm greetings and cordial best wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Dear comrades, I wish to speak briefly and only on a few topics. This is made possible by the fact that the 12th congress of the leading force of our society, the MSZMP, held its session a mere 3 weeks ago. Every important aspect of our position, goals, tasks were discussed and, according to my conviction, the members of the National Council, participants in the session, followed the work of the congress and are acquainted with what was said there and thus I do not wish to add anything to that at this session.

Nonetheless, if you will permit me, I would like to express my thanks for the kind words spoken here by the previous speakers concerning the congress and would like to say a few words on how we evaluate our own congress. Well, according to our own evaluation, and even more, on the basis of the response to and evaluation of the congress at home and abroad, it is our view that this congress was principled, realistic and open. It was principled in as much as we examined the existing situation in a spirit of faithfulness to our ideals, politics and goals, as well as the tasks for the future; it was realistic inasmuch as we examined and illuminated the situation from every aspect, speaking both of the positive and of the negative factors present in the situation, spoke about the achievements of the work of the party and the people, as well as of the shortcomings of the work, realistic also in that, without losing sight of our short-term and longer-term socialist goals, our decisions were nonetheless not based on our desires but our congress adopted its positions concerning the rate of development, the road and the means leading to our goals, on the basis of the real, existing situation. [end recording]

Further Kadar Remarks

ID171030 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80

["Excerpt" of speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, at the 16 April session of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front--recorded]

[Text] Believe me, this takes first place in the country's international assessment on the part of both friends and enemies. This is the first criterion in assessing us. They see that the internal situation in Hungary is stable and this is what gives Hungary status and prestige. I say that in our internal progress this political unity and concord over socialist objectives is our main strength.

Bishop Bartha said--and I thank him for his speech--that Hungarian believers had been convinced by the facts. I would like to say that Hungarian nonbelievers, too, have been convinced by the facts about the correctness of the road we follow and we agree on this.

In recent years our people have made vast strides from a political point of view. They have become more mature, more responsible and indeed, more knowledgeable about the affairs of the country. This, too, is due to the work of the PPF and its activists. We own this development, naturally, to the party's policy of alliance, which we profess and which was confirmed by the congress.

It is our view that as a result of the great social change our society has no class structure that could imply an irreconcilable conflict of interests. However, there are classes, there are specific interests, and for this reason a cardinal tenet of our policy of alliance and its number one condition is that it should create the cohesion and unity of workers, peasants, the petite bourgeoisie, urban petite bourgeoisie and intelligentsia.

Now something about the elections themselves. I am confident that under the direction and organization of the PPF, this being its constitutional function, the elections will be held in accordance with the provisions of the law and the demands of socialist democracy. In this connection I should like to express thanks, if the National Council agrees, for support given the 12th congress resolution concerning the basic questions of socialist construction in the country.

Sarlos Address

LD171012 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80

["Excerpt" of Speech by Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, at the 16 April session of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed National Council: At our first session this year, a quarter of a year ago, held in this hall, we discussed a topic connected with the most important internal political event of the year, the 12th party congress. On the basis of the request by the party Central Committee we expressed our views concerning the congress guidelines. Already at that time we had spoken of the fact that 1980 would be a year rich in tasks. In the meantime the 12th congress concluded its work and we have commemorated the 35th anniversary of our liberation. We are now discussing our new tasks, the preparations for and election to the National Assembly and Council set for 8 June, and the adoption of a resolution concerning the election proclamation to be issued by the PPF.

Esteemed National Council: The 12th party congress was an open discussion. The population was informed about every aspect of its work immediately. The opening and closing speeches discussed with complete frankness all our plans, successes, difficulties, and also the conduct which the party expects from individual party members and, with their help, example and good work, from our citizens. The congress convinced everyone that we are continuing our consistent policy serving the interests of the people. The congress was optimistic because, trusting in the creative strength of our people, in its political unity and in the attraction of socialism, it undertook to work out the tasks which are needed today and which require more disciplined work than we have been accustomed to. All who consciously take part in shaping the future need this optimism.

The citizens will play their basic role on 8 June; they will decide by their votes who will be their representatives in the local councils and the National Assembly. In the period until then we have to hold the nomination and election meetings, at which we will have the opportunity to exchange views with a few million citizens on the present situation in our country and its future, the joys and cares of individuals, with the aim that people who understand and endorse our policy may support by their votes candidates of the people's front program, now just as in the past.

This will be an excellent opportunity to achieve significant success as regards one aspect of the congress resolution. The resolution states and I quote: The PPF should aim at widening the circle of persons active in public life, primarily in the residential areas. It should mobilize for the solution of nationwide and local tasks. At various meetings we should urge, by setting out the local tasks, the fulfillment of the 1980 plan. In the current phase of development it is very important that people should understand that in all aspects of our social life well-organized and successful economic work is the decisive prerequisite of progress. There is tremendous strength in national unity and this plays a significant role not only in the production of values but also in human relations. The relationship between classes and strata of society and between the various generations is now better than at any time in our history. This is what we must use in the coming weeks to increase in the course of the election campaign the interest of all in the fate of the homeland and the people.

PPF Election Manifesto

LD170930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] At today's session of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF], an election manifesto was approved.

The PPF election manifesto points out that on 8 June the electors will decide with responsibility who will represent us in the National Assembly and the local councils. Our country has been free for 35 years and now our task is to realize an advanced socialist society. The MSZMP has a clear and unambiguous national program which inspires us to perform our tasks. The tasks set out at the 12th party congress serve well the present and the future of our people, human progress and the cause of world peace. The PPF considers these tasks to be its own and in keeping with its constitutional obligations it calls on the citizens to carry them out.

The manifesto urges support for Hungary's foreign policy because its aim remains the preservation of peace and the spreading of social progress. In accordance with our national interests we strengthen our alliance and friendship with the USSR and the socialist countries and expand our relations with international progressive forces.

The basis of our society is work and the realization of our goals. The shaping of the future depends on us. Our aim is the community of people in a socialist spirit and the strengthening of the national cohesion of cultured citizens, thinking and responsible actions. This should be done in the public interest of the country and the world, Hungarians and national minorities, materialists and believers. The PPF calls on all electors to attend the nomination meetings and by their views and proposals to contribute to the realization of our plans.

BRIEFS

ECUADOREAN CP OFFICIAL--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pedro Saad, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, arrived in Budapest on Sunday [13 April]. The guest was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the MSZMP's International Affairs Department. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Apr 80 p 8 AU]

RADIO COOPERATION AGREEMENT--On Saturday [12 April], a Hungarian-Bulgarian radio cooperation agreement and a 2-year workplan were signed at the main Hungarian radio center. Under the agreement--with the propagation of Marxism-Leninism in mind--both sides will support cooperation between each other's political and informational editorial offices. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Apr 80 p 12 AU]

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

AU170748 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 80 p 4

[Congratulatory message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK President Kim Il-song on his birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On behalf of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in conveying to you most cordial congratulations ans wishes for health and happiness on the occasion of your birthday.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, I wish you new and great successes in your responsible activities at the head of the party and state, for the DPRK's development and progress, for attaining the Korean nation's greatest desire: peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, on the basis of the dialog between North and South Korea and without any foreign interference.

I want to express my conviction that the good relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity established between our parties and states will continuously and fruitfully develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples, and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES PCE COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU170858 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Congratulatory message addressed by RCP Central Committee to PCE Central Committee on its 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the PCE Central Committee:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the PCE, the RCP Central Committee and the RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally convey to you most cordial congratulations and warm fraternal greetings, on behalf of the Romanian communists and of all the working people in our country.

In its 60 years of existence the PCE traveled a glorious road of labor and struggle; it consistently proved itself to be an active political force defending the basic interests of the Spanish workers class, and the most noble aspirations for freedom and social justice of all the Spanish people. Through blood sacrifices, braving persecution and repression, the Spanish communists led the ranks of the antifascist resistence and the struggle against reaction with great devotion to the people. Currently, the PCE is furthering the struggle to fulfill the Spanish working people's aspirations for freedom and well-being, and to continuously deepen the process of democratic political changes in Spain.

The Romanian communists and working people follow with profound empathy and solidarity the activities and struggle of all the communists and democratic forces in Spain. Strong internationalist ties of close friendship and fraternal solidarity exist between the RCP and the PCE and between their leaderships. [paragraph continues]

An essential role in the continuous development of those relations is played by the frequent contacts between RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, and PCE Chairman Dolores Ibarruri and PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust and understanding.

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that the relations of mutual esteem and respect and of active solidarity established between our parties will further develop in the future, in the interests of both peoples and the cause of international peace and understanding.

On the occasion of your glorious anniversary, the RCP Central Committee wholeheartedly wishes the PCE Central Committee and all the Spanish communists new and great successes in their noble work devoted to forging a free, democratic and independent Spain, to progress and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DUMA CONDUCTS TALKS IN OSLO

AU161942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Oslo (AGERPRES), 16/4/1980--Romanian-Norwegian consultations took place in Oslo over April 15-16. Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by Bjartmar Gjerde, minister of oil and energy, interim minister of foreign affairs, and had talks with Johan Jorgen Holst, secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry.

They noted with satisfaction during the talks that the Romanian-Norwegian relations followed an upward course in all domains. At the same time it was emphasized that the two countries' economies offered broad possibilities for substantially increasing the economic exchanges and the cooperation in production. The sides agreed that the development of the bilateral relations between Romania and Norway, among all states of Europe, was to the benefit of the respective peoples, of building a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Both sides attached outstanding importance to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due next autumn, that would be meant not only to give fresh impetus to the process inaugurated in Helsinki, of all-round implementation of the Final Act, but also help in the general improvement of the international climate.

It was emphasized that in the current worsening situation in the world the main task is preventing the international relations from worsening and to actuate the process of detente. Both countries consider that every effort should be made for the settlement of the international disputes through peaceful means alone, for abstention from interference in any form, in the internal affairs of other states, and for the strict observance of all states' independence and sovereignty, irrespective of their size or geographic position. In this sense, stress was laid on the need for halting the arms race and for concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU161328 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received 'Imad 'Abidin, PLO permanent representative to Bucharest, on a farewell call since he is ending his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

TITO STOMACH BLEEDING HALTED, HIGH TEMPERATURE PERSISTS

LD171148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is very grave. The damage to the liver, accompanied by jaundice, is not, for the moment, becoming worse. Yesterday afternoon hemorrhaging started in the stomach which was halted by the use of appropriate measures. The pneumonia is not spreading. A high temperature persists. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

JOINT COOPERATION COMMITTEE WITH HUNGARY 'OPTIMISTIC' ON TRADE

AU161740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--According to the first estimates, the volume of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Hungary in the coming medium-term plan period could total $3.8 billion. However, at yesterday's session of the Yugoslav-Hungarian committee for economic cooperation the presidents of the Yugoslav and Hungarian sections of this committee, Eng Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Lajos Faluvegi, minister for finance of the Hungarian People's Republic, respectively, agreed that this is a minimum estimate and that the trade could total more than $4 billion.

These optimistic estimates of future economic cooperation are based primarily on results achieved in recent years.

Judging by the adopted plans and the initial results, it is anticipated that this year commodity trade between the two countries will be balanced. Our exports should total $261 million and imports should total $265 million by the end of the year.

In the coming 5-year period, special attention must be devoted to the development of longer-term forms of cooperation that are much less subject to the increasingly more frequent disruptions in the world market than the classical sale and purchase relations.

View of Trade Possibilities

AU161730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 80 p 8

[Mladen Domazet report]

[Summary] Budapest, "Recently"--"Open, stable and mutually beneficial Yugoslav-Hungarian relations have been developing along an ascending line in nearly all areas. This is pointed out with satisfaction in Budapest." The 5-year trade plan that has just ended provided for a total trade of $1.5 billion but has in fact been overfulfilled by one-fourth, partly as a result of increased prices and partly as a result of an increased volume of trade. In 1979 the trade between the two countries increased by 15 percent and Yugoslavia reduced its negative balance because it increased its exports by 44 percent and reduced its imports by 18 percent. Nevertheless, its negative trade balance with Hungary still amounted to more than $100 million by the end of the year mainly because it had failed to deliver to Hungary the entire contracted quantity of artificial fertilizers and cellulose. Yugoslavia imports mainly raw materials from Hungary, including primarily aluminum, gas, cement, and various materials for pharmaceutical and iron and steel industries, and exports to Hungary artificial fertilizers, cellulose, coke and consumer goods, primarily textile products and furniture.

In the last few years the two countries have also increased their long-term production cooperation. For instance, some 20 Yugoslav organizations participate in the production of Hungarian trucks. It is planned that in the coming 5-year period Hungary will join the production programs of the Kragujevac Crvena Zastava automobile factories. Under these plans the Hungarian enterprises will make glass parts, seats, instrument panels, radio receivers, rubber parts, carburetors and some motor parts for several of the Crvena Zastava automobile models. It is anticipated that this program will be inaugurated within 1 year and that Crvena Zastava automobiles will be exported to Hungary as early as 1981.

Other plans for production cooperation between the two countries provide for cooperation between Hungarian enterprises and the Gorenje factory in the manufacturing of high-fidelity stereo sound systems and between Hungarian enterprises and the Iskra factory in the manufacturing of various electronic equipment.

In 1980 Yugoslavia expects to balance its commodity trade with Hungary at the level of $265 million and to have a positive balance in its invisible trade. The Yugoslav oil pipeline that supplys oil to Hungarian oil refineries and the Hungarian gas pipeline that supplys gas from the USSR to Yugoslavia will play an important role in this invisible trade.

JAKOVLEVSKI HOLDS 'FRIENDLY TALK' WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

AU161416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Yesterday Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia. During a friendly talk views were exchanged on bilateral relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU.

Ambassador Rodionov informed Trpe Jakovlevski, who is president of the Federation of Physical Culture organizations of Yugoslavia, on preparations for the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow.

KOSTIC MEETS WITH MEXICAN COUNTERPART, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD161400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, April 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic and his Mexican counterpart David Ibarra Munoz have agreed on the necessity for taking further concrete action to reform the international monetary system. The basis for the action is to be the "Action Programme on the Reform of the International Monetary System", adopted by the Group of 77 developing countries last September, prior to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund annual meeting.

Kostic and Ibarra Munoz also discussed the two countries' bilateral cooperation and assessed that extensive possibilities exist for cooperation, irrespective of their geographical distance.

The two finance secretaries also discussed the founding of joint enterprises and facilitating the opening of Yugoslav bank branch offices in Mexico, in which interest has been shown. During the talks, it was agreed to extend the validity of the credit line of 30 million dollars, opened by Yugoslav banks for the Bank of Mexico and which was not realised before the end of last year. Cooperation between the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation and the Nacional Financiera Mexican bank by means of signing agreements on joint investments in Mexico was also discussed.

DOLANC SPEAKS ON ROLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

LD152116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the first lecture at the law school at the Edvard Kardelj University in Ljubljana, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke on democratic centralism in the LCY. Having pointed out, among other things, some of the basic characteristics of the role, organization and activity of the party of the working class and of internal relations, he stressed in particular that these questions were constantly present in our political theory and practice and that, this being the case, new answers are required daily to questions concerning the role, action and organization and also concerning internal relations in the organization of the working class and of society in general.

Having recalled Marx's views on the party as the vanguard of the working class, Dolanc quoted the Manifesto, which says that --"in practice, that part of the workers parties of all the countries which is the most resolute and which constantly drives forward, has the superiority, from the theoretical point of view, over the remaining part of the proletariat because it understands the conditions, the course and the general results of the proletarian movement." Because they are the vanguard, the communists, "at various levels of development through which the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is going, constantly represent the interests of the overall movement." That is to say: "They fight to attain the most immediate objectives and interests of the working class, but in the movement today, they also represent the future of the movement."

Having stressed that it was very important to realize that they are not only the theoretical vanguard but also the force which in practical struggle is "the most decisive one and one which constantly pushes forward," Dolanc said that two points of departure from Marx's theoretical deliberations about the political organization of the working class are very essential. The first one leads to the problem of ideological and theoretical leadership and the second to the problem of the political organization of the proletariat. What happens here is that two basic dimensions and functions of the political organization of the working class are involved: The ideotheoretical and practical-political. To realize this is very important, especially for understanding the principle of democratic centralism, because this principle applies differently toward these two functions, said Dolanc.

In an extensive reference to the organization of the working class prior to the October Revolution, Dolanc stressed that in the LCY, as an opposition party of the future and as a politico-propaganda organization of the working class, the spirit of democracy contained the features of a unique delegate principle. Decisions were made on the majority principle while the question of organization, which later in the communist parties became an essential ideopolitical question, did not come up as a separate problem at that time. In this part of his address, Dolanc mentioned, apart from illuminating the role and the contribution made by the founders of Marxism to the ideopolitical organization of the organization of the working class, the historical course and roots of the organization and activity of the workers' parties with a large membership. Internal centralization and strict discipline were not characteristic in that period, but they were specific to the notion and practice of democratic centralism in communist parties.

The knowledge gained by Lenin at the turn of the century, that the era of imperialism had made proletarian revolution topical and inevitable, that the revolution cannot be carried out directly from economic contradictions without appropriate political factors and, finally, that the "weakest link" of imperialism is not to be found in the most developed capitalist countries but in the countries in which capitalist contradictions are most acute, again raised the question of the organization and firmness of the workers party.

Only the revolutionary crisis in Russia on the one hand and the sharp intra-faction struggle in the Russian Social Democratic Party on the other hand, drove Lenin to the conclusion that in its attack on the fortress of capitalism the proletariat can be led only by a strongly organized and united party of the working class. The basic principle of the organization of such a party was democratic centralism.

According to Stane Dolanc, these are the historic origins of the principle of democratic centralism in the communist movement. Having said that from the beginning of the practice of democratic centralism there has emerged the idea that iron discipline is inherent in the proletariat and that this discipline is indispensable to the workers movement, Dolanc pointed out that Lenin started to elaborate democratic centralism precisely in a situation when the Bolsheviks were in a minority and when Lenin wanted to insure the influence and role of the minority.

Of course, the general historic conditions of the struggle for socialism have changed profoundly since Lenin's time. This has been proved convincingly by the Chinese, Algerian, Cuban and by a series of other anti-imperialist, anticolonial and national liberation movements. In so doing, the principle of democratic centralism inevitably experienced its historic revolution.

By its basic meaning and substance, democratic centralism was always a means and an instrument of securing ideopolitical and action unity, and internal organizational strength in the Yugoslav Communist Party [KPJ] and the LCY, said Dolanc in his reference to democratic centralism in the statutes of the KPJ and the LCY. However, on the other hand, the forms and the manner of their implementation, the means and the instrument of the practical application of individual regulations of this principle always depended on the historic conditions in which the KPJ and the LCY have operated and on the degree of political and ideological unity. Of course, they depended also on some other factors such as, to give an example, the Comintern's influence on the KPJ and others.

In short, in the history of their revolutionary activity, the KPJ, or rather the LCY, has never taken up a dogmatic stance on democratic centralism but did so, as indeed on all other questions of their revolutionary role and historic responsibility along the road of socialist transformation of our society, in a critical and creative way, extending and adapting its role to the conditions and requirements of the struggle which they conducted and to the tasks and problems which they were resolving at any given historic period, said Dolanc.

In all statutes of the KPJ, or rather of the LCY, he went on to say, from the first to the 11th congress, democratic centralism was written in as one of the basic principles of their internal life, organization and activity, as a statute norm which regulates internal relations in the KPJ, that is to say, the LCY, and which, in fact, lays down specific rules of conduct for all the members, basic organizations, forums and organs. At the same time, democratic centralism has been one of the basic forms of relations, an expression of the substance and of the system of these relations and as such an important instrument of unity in the KPJ and LCY since its inception.

Having analyzed the elaboration of democratic centralism in the KPJ and LCY statutes, Dolanc stressed that in comparison with previous statutes, in the statute of the Fifth LCY Congress the stipulations of democratic centralism expressed this principle in a most comprehensive way. In addition to noting that the party was organized on the principle of democratic centralism, this statute also formulated some elements of democratic centralism which were not present in earlier statutes or which at least were not expressed in this way. The preamble of this statute notes that the KPJ has been forged into a strong and united organization linked with conscious discipline which is equally compulsory for all its members and says then "that the strength of the party lies in its firm links and in the unity of will and action of all its members and organizations."

Article 22 of this statute says that every party member has the undeniable right, stemming from internal party democracy, to take part freely and constructively in the examination and solution of party policy questions. Free, healthy and constructive criticism and self-criticism can be developed and party discipline, which must be conscious and not mechanical, can be consolidated only on the basis of internal party democracy.

This was the first time in the history of the statutes of the KPJ and the LCY that inter-party democracy and discipline was spoken of in this wa, , stressed Dolanc. He stressed that this was an expression of the changed sociohistoric conditions and substance and, generally speaking, an expression of the changed role of the KPJ in that period.

The definition of the notion of the principle of democratic centralism was given for the first time in the statute of the Ninth LCY Congress. This definition, with insignificant additions, was repeated, virtually literally in the statutes of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses. What happened was that for the first time unequivocal reference was made to the democratic substance of the principle of democratic centralism and stress was laid on the democratic nature of relations in the LCY. In this context, it is set out explicitly that the LCY member was the basic subject in the elaboration of LCY policy and stands and, that being the case, he consciously took upon himself responsibility for their consistent implementation.

Of course, said Dolanc, it cannot be inferred from the above that earlier statutes did not have similar provisions which, in an appropriately democratic manner, regulated the position, the status and role of LCY members, primarily with regard to their rights in laying down LCY policy and stands regarding freedom of criticism, democratic contest of views and others. In this respect, I draw particular attention to a number of other KPJ documents, to speeches and articles by Comrades Tito and Kardelj during the prewar period, at the time of the revolution and after its conclusion, in which we find the stands and the thoughts from which the KPJ orientation on democratic internal party relations clearly derive.

Having said that the regulations on democratic centralism in all the statutes be' een the 5th and the 10th congresses insist on the unity of will and action by members and organizations, which defines and works out the elements of democratic centralism, Dolanc said that, in f ct, more attention had been paid to that part of the notion and function of democratic centralism which insured the discipline, responsibility and commitment of LCY members, and less--and some statutes did so only in passing--to the democratic substance and nature of this principle.

However, he continued, the question of democratic centralism in the LCY must be considered as depending on the situation and degree of development of self-management democratic relations in our society and on the role and tasks of the LCY during the individual stages of our socialist self-management development. As long as the LCY, in implementing its role of vanguard of the working class, was in some form of personal union with the apparatus of the executive political power, its commitment, duties and discipline were emphasized and stressed more objectively with regard to the application of democratic centralism. With the development of self-management of an integral social system, particularly with the changes in self-management production and socioeconomic relations, with the beginning of the establishment of the system of free associated labor and with the delegate system based upon it, the question of democratic centralism in the LCY was formulated in a different manner.

Of course, stressed Dolanc, these changes and the method and application of democratic centralism cannot be understood as rejecting or negating those principles of democratic centralism which commit all members, organizations, forums and organs to specific conduct, and to appropriate order and discipline within the LCY.

Stane Dolanc then stressed that the question of democratic centralism is also a question of organization and work method by the central organs, that is to say, of the central committees of the republics and provinces and of the LCY Central Committee, and of reciprocal relations between the organs at the center and their attitude toward LCY members. Having mentioned that Kardelj posed the question: To what extent and how were members included in decisionmaking, meaning who is the creator of decisions and the creator of policy in the LCY, Dolanc said that it was Kardelj, who with considerable reservations and provisos spoke of the thesis that the Central Committee alone could be the creator of policy.

Proceeding from the assumption that LCY members are the basic subjects who create policy and in so doing consciously assume responsibility for its consistent implementation, the statutes adopted at the 10th and 11th congresses worked out in detail the position, the status and the role of league members, their relations with other members and the relations between the members and the forums, organs and bodies in the LCY in general, said Dolanc. An LCY member is guaranteed such a position which will enable him to take an unceasing and active part in the preparation and adoption of decisions and stands at all levels and in all areas of league activity. Furthermore, the statute adopted at the 11th LCY Congress imposes such a democratic method of preparing and adopting the stands in the LCY as will imply respect for scientific knowledge, free presentation of views and confrontation and struggle of views through an equal, democratic and principled discussion, rendering an imposition of will by narrow groups and minorities impossible.

Dolanc then pointed out other aspects of democratic centralism in the LCY. The point is that the statute adopted at the 11th LCY Congress establishes the fact that democratic centralism must be in the function of the development of initiative and independence of the League of Communists of the republics and autonomous provinces and of the consolidation of LCY unity. In this function, democratic centralism appeared for the first time in the statute adopted at the Ninth LCY Congress. It was said then that the Yugoslav communists and their leagues in the socialist republics made up the LCY and that the League of Communists in the republics are independent organizations in the single LCY and that they carry joint responsibility for the establishment and implementation of LCY policy. [passage indistinct]

Dolanc said that insofar as the LCY understood the pluralism of socialist self-management interests as a real fact, and this means that there exist different self-management aspirations and different forms of struggle for development, then it understood it primarily in such a way that in this variety of socialist self-management interests it searches unceasingly for joint social interests which both for the LCY and for our society represent a point of departure in laying down the strategy of the economic, social, political and cultural development of our society as a whole.

The basic thing in this regard is that in our system we recognize only agreement seeking and negotiations as a method of resolving the conflicts of socialist self-management interests. Of course, our Constitution also provides that in a situation when negotiations and agreement seeking do not provide a solution, a decision is made through so-called temporary measures by the SFRY Presidency. In this respect one should draw attention to the fact, Stane Dolanc went on, that a great majority of various socialist self-management interests does not represent politicization of these interests but in essence expresses a tendency toward development and progress. This happens mainly because a great majority of conflicts do not crop up as a result of the relations between people, because they are all for socialist self-management and for the basic objectives of our socialist revolution. In most cases what is involved is a conflict which emerges from the attitude of people toward things.

For all these reasons it is very important concerning what relations between sociopolitical organizations will be, especially those of the LCY in our society, and the relations within sociopolitical organizations as well.

According to Stane Dolanc, the LCY is a sociopolitical organization which lives and operates within the socialist self-management system. Such a position by our communist organization has in fact been characteristic of it for over 50 years, and which, in my view, emerged with Tito's arrival on the Yugoslav political scene, stressed Dolanc.

Dolanc sees the essential meaning of democratic centralism in the dialectical relationship between the present degree of socialist revolution and self-management socialist development of our society. According to him, our socialist revolution understood and in practice, to a degree, carried out the economic emancipation of workers a long time ago. This is an essential historic task of socialist revolution.

He said that "Comrade Tito's demand that workers should control extended reproduction, presented at the fifth congress of the trade unions in the summer of 1964, and elaborated in his report at the Eighth LCY Congress in December of the same year, had and has precisely this meaning of economic, and consequently overall, emancipation of the working class. This concept and practice of associated labor and of the political system of socialist self-management with the delegate system whereby the political system itself is drawn from associated labor, go beyond the dualism of the economic and political sphere deriving the overall social organization from work and from the process of work," said Dolanc.

In view of the decisive historical role of the KPJ and the LCY and of the need for the political role and function of the dictatorship of the proletariat in this development, the principle of democratic centralism in our postwar development was the principle with which the relations between the parts and the whole in our community were settled to a great extent.

In this sense, the practical application and coordination of the principle of democratic centralism in our society represent the implementation of unity, equality and the self-management nature of the republics and provinces within the framework of the socialist federal Yugoslav community. However, associated labor and the political system of socialist self-management are also introducing into our socialist practice the principle of self-management, agreement seeking, social negotiations and the principle of income-based relations.

"I wish to point out that, in view of the role which the LCY has in our development, we cannot think about the principle of democratic centralism in the LCY and about its further development as distinct from the development of our socialist community as a whole, which also means as separate from the context of the principles which bind together the self-managing and social subjects within it," Dolanc said.

Then he also spoke about the class character of our socialist revolution, a character which continued to be ensured by the dictatorship of the proletariat, conceived and realized in keeping with the system of socialist self-management and socialist democracy. The establishment of a balance of social forces which will give the working class and all the socialist forces freedom of action, Dolanc said, continues to be the first and decisive prerequisite for any progress by socialism and especially for the further development of socialist democracy. He added that in this connection it should be borne in mind that under the conditions of associated labor and the political system of socialist self-management the dictatorship of the proletariat exceeds the political framework and is increasingly realized in the process of associated, this is, social, labor.

"It is for several reasons that we are today concerned in theory and practice with the question of the essence and realization of the principle of democratic centralism, first of all because, in accordance with a fundamental attitude of the LCY program, nothing that has been created is so good that it could not even be better and also because it is our constant need to perceive and appraise comprehensively and critically the experiences and values of the essence of the principle of democratic centralism. The increasingly dynamic socioeconomic and other relations and conditions of development of our society and the world today also make possible and call for the constant development and perfecting of the methods and forms of the formulation of ideopolitical attitudes. Finally, various circumstances give rise to all kinds of misunderstanding by the individual parts and even by the whole of the principle of democratic centralism."

This is also the cause of the need for the further consolidation and development of the historical achievements of our socialist revolution and all of its values, Dolanc said. He stressed that the greater the ideopolitical unity of the KPJ or the LCY, the greater had also been the ideopolitical and action capability of our revolutionary class and national liberation struggle.

Dolanc asked why the LCY had, throughout its history, struggled persistently and in an organized way for its ideopolitical, organizational and action unity on these very principles of democratic socialism. It goes without saying that there are several reasons, principled and practical in nature, for this. One of them is that by virtue of its program and its entire policy and practical activity the LCY has clearly declared itself to be in favor of and is struggling for the realization of the material and social interests and goals of our working class and all the working people, which are uniform in their essence. Owing to this, the LCY, as a revolutionary and leading ideopolitical force of the working class and all working people, organizes itself and is active on the basis of uniform organizational principles. This is why Comrade Tito stressed in his report to the 11th LCY Congress that the ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY on the basis of democratic centralism would continue in the future as well to be the guarantee of our successes and victories.

The second reason lies in the fact that the consistent and successful building of socialist self-managing production relations and relations between the sociopolitical and national communities can be achieved primarily and solely through the more united and revolutionary activity of the conscious socialist forces. Furthermore, the functioning and building of our socioeconomic system, based on self-management by the working people and citizens in associated labor and other spheres of social labor and creativity, are objectively impossible without the directing, cohesive and creative role and responsibility of the LCY inside the system itself.

"Our strategic and practical political orientation in favor of social relations and the political system in which the numerous self-managing interests are resolved in a self-managing manner and through consultations demands a great revolutionary and creative capability from the LCY," Dolanc stressed.

The next reason is that with regard to our principled orientation concerning the character of relations between communists, there have so far been no major difficulties and disagreements on the adoption of LCY documents in the LCY basic organizations and organs, or between them in connection with organizational methods and activity of the LCY. The unanimously adopted attitudes and principles on internal relations, organization and activity of the LCY are proving their value in the process of practical realization.

In its entirety and in its individual aspects, democratic centralism, as conceived and applied by the LCY represents the concrete dialectical unity of democratism and centralism. It represents the dialectical permeation of different and even opposing objective conditions, interests and awareness of the numerous subjects of our social development. Due to this, democratic centralism is a theoretically and practically tested system of principles and an adequate means of ensuring the capability of the vanguard of the working class in the past and future stages of the socialist revolution.

The LCY is struggling for the principle of democratic centralism also because it is only in conditions of real freedom of views and responsibilities that the minority can manifest itself during the process of preparing, adopting and realizing attitudes and decisions. Democratic centralism makes it possible to arrive unanimously at the attitudes and decisions of the organization and organ and to implement them in practice in a united manner.

The attitude of the LCY on this question is unambiguous. "The attitudes and decisions adopted by the majority," as Comrade Tito stressed at the 11th LCY Congress, "become the law for every communist, including those who hold the opposite view. He may keep his view, but in practice he must carry out the decision of the majority."

In LCY practice we are familiar with several forms of activity of the minority, Stane Dolanc said, stressing that a minority which manifests itself in the stage of the free, comradely search for the best solution is in fact a working minority and, as such, is a normal phenomenon in a democratic and revolutionary organization. The emergence of organizational minorities in the party, Dolanc stressed, as is also shown by the experience of the workers movement today, as a rule leads to lesser or greater conflicts especially when based on difference in ideopolitical attitudes. It is, however, a constant need and obligation of a revolutionary party to analyze, from the positions of the interests of the working class and attitudes of Marxism and on the basis of arguments and in a critical manner, the tendencies and emergence of these minorities and the causes of their emergence and their ideopolitical goal and meaning. Minorities, even those that are organized in character, tend to manifest themselves more frequently during the process of the practical implementation of the party's attitudes and decisions. If they emerge as an expression of creative analysis and concrete conditions and follow the line of the party's programmatic orientations and current policy, the minorities can contribute to revolutionary development.

Finally, inside the party and the workers movement a[illegible]pecially outside them there emerge as a rule one-sided and inaccurate interpretations or, [illegible]other words, rejections and denials of the value of the principle of democratic centralism. In the more recent [illegible]iod of our socialist development attempts to deny the value of democratic centralism have been a sure sign of the consolidation of those forces which wished to reject or deny the fundamental gains of our socialist revolution, to deny the universality of the material and social interest of the working class and working people, nations and nationalities of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

The various one-sided interpretations or denials of the significance of democratic centralism are, by virtue of their basic content and ideopolitical orientation, liberal-bourgeois, bureaucratic-dogmatic or nationalist. The liberalist bourgeois concepts endeavor to deny the value of democratic centralism because it allegedly prevents members of the LCY from freely realizing their self-managing rights and is not in keeping with the social role played by the LCY in the conditions of building a socialist self-managing democracy.

Experience, however, shows that only consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism within the party's life, at all stages of the preparation and realization of attitudes and decisions, enables the LCY, its organizations and organs to act as the revolutionary subjects of building socialist self-management.

"The bureaucratic-dogmatic tendencies and interpretations of democratic centralism were prevalent in the history of the workers movement and I do not think that I shall be wrong if I claim that Yugoslav communists, regardless of the formal principles of democratic centralism defined in statutory documents, were the first to begin to oppose such tendencies in their practice, in everyday life before the revolution and especially during and immediately after it," Dolanc stressed.

Particular attention should be drawn to the fact that it is not possible to do otherwise in view of the role which the LCY has consciously chosen to play in and among the masses and which the LCY consistently develops in keeping with the role which it chose for itself and which it is playing in the socialist self-managing system.

There is no doubt that such a development of the concept of democratic centralism was given ideological and political impetus in our party's struggle for the Cominform and by our own experiences during the struggle against deviations which also manifested themselves in our country and which were discussed in particular at the Fourth Plenum on Brioni in 1966. Objectively viewed, the danger of bureaucratic-dogmatic concepts continues to exist. This is to say that in view of the position and role which our party has had in society, a role which is objectively conditioned by the internal and external situation in which we are building socialist relations, and in view of the economic, political and ideological problems stemming from our existing development, these tendencies are to a certain extent understandable, because in practical political life many people think that these real problems can be more easily and speedily eliminated by means of discipline, centralist leadership and illusory unity. It is different when those concerned are the ones who consciously wish to change the principle of democratic centralism into an instrument of centralism, unitarism and statism. Here the question is certainly no longer one of the problem of democratic centralism, but of the problem of interpreting the role of the LCY, denying our fundamental programmatic goals and, in essence, counterrevolutionary activity, Dolanc stressed.

MACEDONIAN LEAGUE COMMISSION DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU132135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Skopje, 8 April, TANJUG--At its session today the commission for cooperation with communist and workers parties and other progressive movements of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia adopted its program of activity for the coming period. According to the program, special attention will be devoted to questions concerning international relations, the workers and communist movement and the foreign political activity and cooperation of our country and the LCY.

Certain currently important questions of the development of relations between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were also discussed at today's session. The commission stressed the readiness to further advance the entire mutual relations in accordance with the interests of the two countries as well as our permanent orientation toward developing stable and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation on the basis of the known principles of independent, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect.